NFL Camps Bring Money and Publicity to Colleges

Continued From Page A27

out my window right now and there are dozens of satellite trucks and cable all over the campus. We've got a way to meet thousands of people we would never get an introduction to. Shame on us if we can't get our message across then."

The Cowboys, who had trained for 27 summers at California Lutheran University, decided last year to move closer to home—and closer to the home fans.

Edging Out the Competition

The Chamber of Commerce in Austin decided to make a bid for the Cowboys, and asked St. Edward's officials if they would be willing to let the team practice there. University administrators said Yes. Although the Tyler, Tex., Chamber of Commerce offered the Cowboys about $450,000 in financial incentives to lure them to Tyler Junior College, the team chose Austin and St. Edward's.

During negotiations, Austin city officials promised to spend about $200,000 to transform St. Edward's intramural fields into top-notch practice fields. In return, St. Edward's offered to let the city use some of its athletic facilities when the college did not need them.

Southwest Texas State University also got improved facilities three years ago, when the city of San Marcos spent $100,000 on playing fields to help attract the Houston Oilers.

As is the case on most of the campuses that boast N.F.L. training camps, the Cowboys have taken over part of the St. Edward's campus, setting up a mini-city of residence and dining halls and classroom space.

All 24 of the colleges provide housing and training facilities for the N.F.L. teams, except for Saint Norbert College. It houses and feeds the Green Bay Packers, but the team works out at its regular training facility in nearby Green Bay.

St. Edward's, like the other collegiate hosts, employs a few dozen employees that it normally would not hire during the summer. At Wisconsin–La Crosse, about 100 students are hired to meet the Saints' needs.

While the team is on its campus, St. Edward's brings in alumni, high-school counselors, and others for a series of morning receptions tied in to practices.

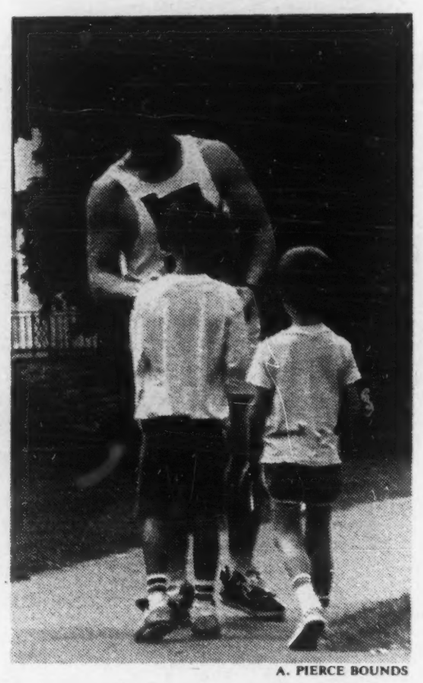
Hobnobbing With Donors

At Bryant College in Smithfield, R.I., where the New England Patriots train, players and coaches hobnob with donors at evening receptions, says William Rupp, the college's director of public information.

"It gives people a good feeling to be up close and personal with the players," says Mr. Rupp. "The players have gotten particularly close to the physical-plant people who maintain the field. They even gave them a game ball in a preseason game."

With the rewards that N.F.L. teams can bring, it is little wonder that colleges are competing to attract the summer camps, college officials and team executives say.

Mr. Lebiecki of Wisconsin–La Crosse notes that four teams train at colleges within a few hundred miles of his campus. He foresees a day when "Wisconsin could very well become the training site for the N.F.L. in the same way that Arizona and Florida have become the spring-training sites for baseball." ■



A member of the Washington Redskins signs autographs for young fans on the campus of Dickinson College.

A. PIERCE BOUNDS

Switch by Arkansas May Signal the Start of Realignments

Continued From Page A27

sity from following Arkansas to the Southeastern; and the Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference, which does not sponsor football as a league sport, has held discussions about becoming a 16-member football conference.

College officials have hypothesized that if enough conference switching goes on, the biggest and richest football programs could realign themselves into just a handful of "super conferences," encompassing about 80 universities and leaving many of the other, less successful members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I-A out in the cold.

The conferences that expand are also likely to be dogged by the accusation that in absorbing new members, they are merely trying to improve their chances of attracting bigger television contracts. Sports officials involved in the realignment talk have said that the discussions are being driven primarily by attempts to reach the greatest number of big television markets.

At a time when many people view big-time, sports-playing universities as greedy, some commentators have said the pursuit of new members in big television markets will only hurt the colleges' reputation. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

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News Summary

NOTICE
The next issue of The Chronicle, dated September 5, will be mailed August 31.

Articles on inside pages

An English professor who teaches American literature at Arizona State U. spends summers as a commercial fisherman off Alaska: Page A11.

Tennessee's Governor has shifted the focus of education reform to community colleges: Page A17.

Congress is poised to reauthorize vocational-education programs for five more years: Page A20.

Carthage International College in Illinois will open its doors on a site that was once a campus of Robert Morris College: Page A22.

A program for teen-agers, run by Portland Community College, helps students avoid street gangs and graduate from high school: Page A23.

The N.C.A.A. was attacked in both houses of Congress for its sanctions against two institutions: Page A25.

Forty Chinese students, in a departure from traditional Chinese instruction, have learned about American administrative law by assuming roles in a courtroom drama: Page A27.

Even before Iraq's tanks swept into Kuwait, major problems in education and employment were afflicting the oil-rich sheikdom: Page A27.

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Delays in Processing New Student Loans Reported in 3 States

Bankers, nervous about finances of guarantor, slow applications

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

College officials in Kansas, Minnesota, and Wyoming last week reported delays in processing student loans as a continuing financial crisis at the Higher Education Assistance Foundation began to take its toll on students and financial-aid offices.

Kansas-based HEAF is one of the largest guarantors of federally backed student loans. A national company that operates in many states, HEAF is designated by the federal government as the primary guarantor for banks in the District of Columbia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

A 1989 deficit-reduction law may bring big cuts in loan defaults, a General Accounting Office report suggests: Page A19.

Talks aimed at finding another organization to take over HEAF continued in Washington last week, but Education Department officials reported no resolution.

The delays in Kansas, Minnesota, and Wyoming were attributed to nervous bankers who put loan applications "on hold." While some were worried about the soundness of the HEAF guarantee, a few banks that use HEAF to mail out their loan checks wanted assurances that money intended for loans would be protected in the event of bankruptcy.

College officials in those states said they expected that students would be allowed to register this fall even if their loans had not yet been processed. But a lengthy delay in loan processing could create cash-flow

Continued on Page A19

As Probe of Tuition Ends Its First Year, Colleges Are Confused, Cautious

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

A year ago the Justice Department stunned many leading private colleges with an investigation into the way they set tuition rates—and whether that process violates antitrust laws.

Now, as the investigation draws to a close, college officials are still bewildered.

They insist they have not broken the law, and they say that the inquiry has wasted considerable amounts of time and money.

At the colleges involved, most administrators say they have not changed any policies. But many acknowledge they are more hesitant about sharing information with colleagues on other campuses and say the

Continued on Page A20

'A VERY RISKY UNDERTAKING'

Researchers Increasingly Worried About the Unreliability of Big-Science Projects

By KIM A. McDONALD

Large scientific projects that siphon money from other research, require the work of thousands of scientists, and take years to complete may have yet another drawback that many policy makers have failed to recognize:

They may fail to perform as advertised.

Some scientists warn that as these large research projects, designed to push back the frontiers of science, become more complex, the risks increase that they will become either unusable or unreliable.

That fact was driven home to lawmakers this summer when scientists discovered a flaw in a mirror of the $1.5-billion Hubble Space Telescope. An angry Congress now worries that similar technical failures could plague the Superconducting Supercollider, which will cost at least $8-billion.

Expensive Engineering Challenges

As these huge instruments become more complex, correcting their problems poses increasingly difficult and expensive engineering challenges. As a result, some scientists and lawmakers say it is nearly impossible to predict how many more billions will have to be spent on repairs to projects so they'll operate as designed.

"There is no doubt that as they become bigger and more complex, the potential for error becomes greater and the inability to estimate costs becomes much greater," says Rep. Don Ritter, a Pennsylvania Republican who believes that funds for the supercollider could be better spent on other research. "You've got the Hubble experience to demonstrate that."

A panel of scientists has called for more U.S. aid for research on high-temperature superconductivity: Page A5.

The space telescope was approved by Congress in 1977 as a $500-million project. So far, it has cost taxpayers $1.5-billion, a figure that does not include the corrections that officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say are needed to compensate for the out-of-focus mirror.

NASA says inadequate funds for the

Continued on Page A8

2 of 6 Regional Accrediting Agencies Take Steps to Prod Colleges on Racial, Ethnic Diversity

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Two of the six regional accrediting bodies are taking steps to spur racial and ethnic diversity at colleges and universities.

The two groups, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools and the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, are broadening their accrediting processes to evaluate institutions' efforts to recruit and retain minority professors and students. The associations' new standards encourage colleges to take a range of steps, from including multicultural courses in their curricula to creating more diverse faculties, governing boards, and student populations.

The moves have caused concern among institutions, many of which are unsure what the new guidelines will mean in practice. Such concerns were heightened recently when the Middle States Association delayed reaccrediting Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York because of concerns about diversity.

The changes inject the issue of diversity into every section of the two groups' accrediting standards, which apply to everything from mission statements to curricula and from student services to administration. Other regional accrediting organizations may consider minority issues during their evaluations but do not withhold their approval if the institution falls short of the diversity goals.

Critics See Threat to Autonomy

The new standards, which were approved in 1988 but only now are attracting widespread attention, were adopted separately by the associations' commissions on four-year colleges. The Western association's commission for two-year colleges adopted similar standards in June. The guidelines were proposed in response to concerns expressed by the associations' member institutions.

Critics of the new standards say the accrediting groups have overstepped their bounds and that the rules will lead to hiring and admissions quotas. Some critics also believe the new standards will allow accrediting bodies to intrude too much on the

Continued on Page A12

Division III Upsala College Hit With Harsh NCAA Penalties

Citing "a complete failure of institutional control," the N.C.A.A. has put Upsala College's basketball program on five-year probation. Page A25.

In Brief

Cal. Panel Offers Policy on Native Remains

OAKLAND, CAL. — An advisory committee recommended last week that the University of California turn over contested skeletal remains to American Indians only if they can demonstrate legal, biological, or "social-cultural" ties to the remains.

The university's president, David P. Gardner, created the committee of faculty members and administrators last May. American Indian individuals and groups have been demanding that the university relinquish remains and associated artifacts from archaeological collections on five of its campuses.

The committee recommended that the university develop a policy allowing the transfer to individuals or groups that can prove some connection to the people whose remains the university holds. "Social-cultural" ties could be interpreted to include tribal links.

American Indian leaders criticized the recommendations, saying the university should not be given the power to decide what will become of the remains. The leaders support a pending state bill that would give such authority to the Native American Heritage Commission, a state agency.

Can't Fire Professor for Ethical Lapses, Rutgers Told

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

A federal judge has ruled that Rutgers University was wrong in firing a tenured chemistry professor accused of exploiting two Chinese scholars. University officials say the professor, Joseph San Filippo, Jr., made the two work in his garden and do household chores.

U.S. District Court Judge Maryanne Trump Barry said the university's regulations governing faculty conduct did not specify that ethical lapses were grounds for dismissal.

The decision came in a lawsuit filed against Rutgers in 1988 by Mr. San Filippo, who contended that the university's dismissal standards were vague. He was fired by the university's Board of Governors in 1988 after a faculty panel found that he had "exploited, threatened, and been abusive to individuals who have worked under him in a professional capacity."

Fault Lies With Faculty

Judge Barry did not dispute the factual findings about Mr. San Filippo's conduct. She said a university's standards should allow for dismissal on ethical grounds. "Rutgers' standards do not do so," she said, and the "fault" for that "lies squarely with the faculty, which has effectively blocked every attempt by the administration to beef up the dismissal standards."

Rutgers is appealing the decision, said Amy Melvin, a university spokeswoman.

In a statement, Susan Cole, vice-president for university administration and personnel, said the judge had "misread" the university's regulations. "We believe that Judge Barry errs by bringing an excessively narrow reading to the university's regulations, as though they were some kind of penal code."

Mr. San Filippo, reportedly working now for a New Jersey company, could not be reached for comment. Ms. Melvin said Rutgers did not plan to rehire him because the court's decision did not explicitly order it to do so. —DENISE K. MAGNER

U. of Michigan Student Decodes Computer Virus

FLINT, MICH.—A student at the University of Michigan at Flint took only two days to decode a computer virus plaguing Oakland University and a local company—and he secured himself a job in the process.

The student, Jason C. Moehlman, is a sophomore majoring in computer sciences and mathematics at Flint. He decoded the virus after officials of Sensor Developments Inc., came to him for help, having discovered the virus on their computers.

Company officials, guessing that the virus had been transferred from a computer at Oakland, then called the university administrators to inform them of the problem, but Oakland officials said they had already hired a software company to deal with it.

The officials said the virus had infected 43 of about 300 computers on their campus.

The virus begins destroying data as soon as it infects the computer, but appears only when the computer's clock reaches January 5. The message "Type Happy Birthday Joshi" then appears on the screen, and the computer freezes until the user does so. Jim Llewellyn, a spokesman for Oakland, said the virus had come from India and spread throughout the United States.

Sensor's president, Albert E. Brendel, was so pleased that he hired Mr. Moehlman as a full-time programmer for the rest of the summer.

Temple U. Rehangs 3 Controversial Photos

HARRISBURG, PA.—Three photographs of nude women were returned to an exhibit at Temple Uni-

Celebrate Columbus's Feat With an Experimental Space Race? $30-Million Is All It Will Take

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

In what might be the decade's biggest pie-in-the-sky project, an economist and a former Congressman are trying to raise money for a race to Mars to celebrate the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee in 1992.

If they succeed, it will be due in part to the round-the-clock work of 10 Pennsylvania State University students.

The students—most of them engineers—created a computer simulation of what they call the Columbus 500 Space Sail Race. Their 14½-minute videotape shows five plastic space sails powering tiny, unmanned craft across the vast ocean between Earth and Mars. Each sail is as thin as a soap bubble and as large a football field. In the video, the sails are brightly lighted by the sun, whose photons they will catch to power the spacecraft.

But the fantasy will become reality only if the promoters get the $30-million they need to build and launch the experimental ships.

James Symington, a former U.S. Representative from Missouri and a chairman of the project, says the biggest problem is getting potential investors to accept the idea that space sails can work.

"The science is running well ahead of the finance," Mr. Symington says. He and Klaus P. Heiss, an economics consultant, are seeking funds from the aerospace industry.

Captured Imagination

The idea of photon-powered spacecraft intrigued Robert N. Fisher, the artist in residence at Penn State's engineering college. He volunteered to have his computer-graphics class make a videotape to help sell the concept.

With $20,000 from the university and copies of the plans for five of the spacecraft, students made digital models of the sails on desktop computers and transferred the resulting images, frame by frame, to a tape at the university's public-television station. Each second of tape took three to four hours to create, Mr. Fisher said.

The students often had to invent techniques to allow their computers to do jobs normally handled by expensive and powerful graphics computers, Mr. Fisher said.

"The kids were rewiring computers, adding RAM, moving cards from one thing to another, playing on their different talents," he said. "There was a common boldness, because they could tap the strength of one person or another."

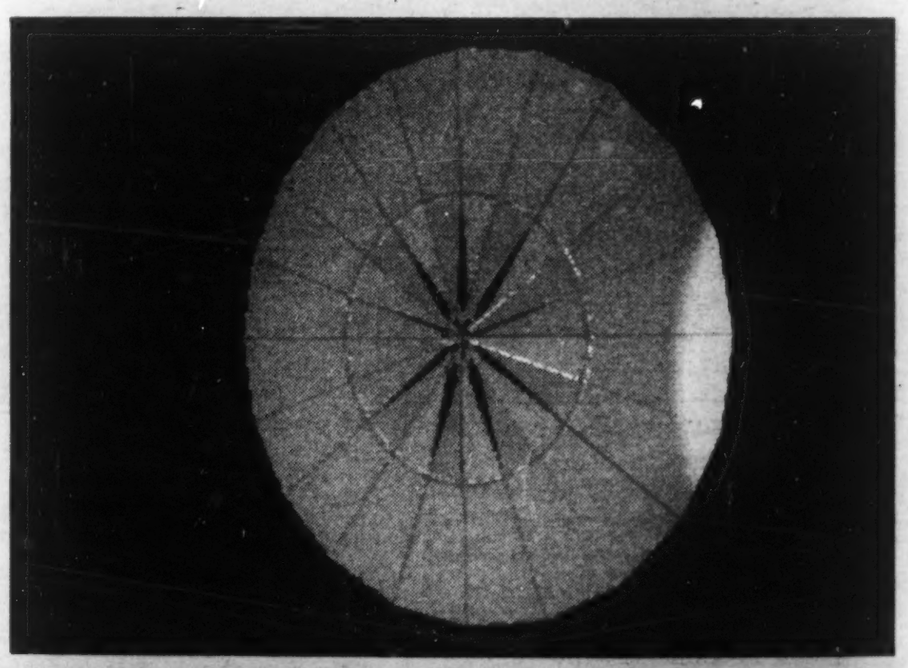
In the videotape, Columbus's ships—the *Nina*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*—fly serenely into the cosmos, sails expanding to fill the screen. Slowly they change into the space sails proposed by teams of scientists from six countries.

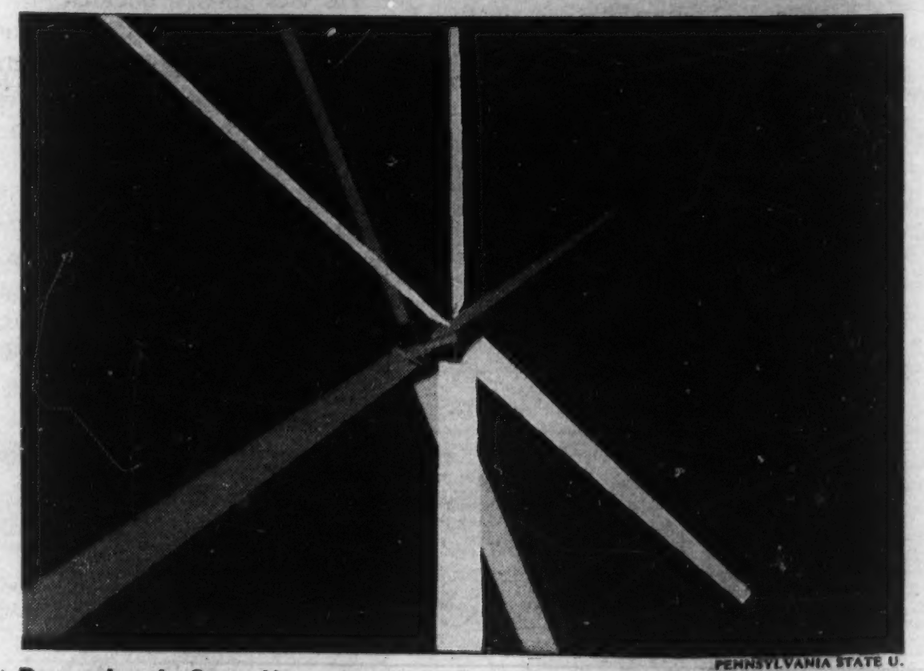
The sails, launched from shuttles or rockets, will unfold and begin to accelerate, pushed by the photons thrown off by the sun. A million trillion photons will bounce off a space sail each second. The trip to Mars will take at least a year.

The United States has four teams involved in the project, three of them affiliated with universities. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has proposed the smallest space sail, a 44-pound, eight-armed, spinning heliogyroscope. The Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory has designed a 480-petal "sunflower" 560 feet in diameter. The World Space Foundation team, which includes Utah State University and Weber State College, wants to build a 10,000-square-foot, $6.5-million sail.

Time is short, however. The spacecraft must be launched between October 1992 and September 1993, when Earth and Mars are in the best positions for the race.

Space sails intrigue researchers who usually are involved in more mundane work. The director of the M.I.T. project, Andreas H. von Flotow, assistant professor of aeronautics and astronautics, puts it simply: "Fuel is ugly. Space sails are beautiful." ■





PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.

Pennsylvania State U. students created computer simulations (above) of space sails that could be used in a race to Mars.

MARGINALIA

The Marginalia editor is on vacation.

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versity's Harrisburg Center after a panel of art administrators ruled last week that the works were not obscene.

The center's director, Deborah R. White, had taken the photographs down after people complained that the works exploited women. The photographer, Cecil J. Brooks, said he believed his work had been censored, and he complained that he had not been informed about Ms. White's action until he visited the gallery himself.

Ms. White organized a meeting of artists and Temple officials, who agreed to create a committee to make the final decision about the photographs. The panel, made up of administrators from three local art galleries and Ms. White, plans to preview art before it is displayed at the center in the future.

Ms. White said the center showed works in a public hallway, not a formal gallery, and that the university's contracts with artists gave Temple officials the right to remove any work. She said the center's gallery was meant to provide an unrestricted space for local artists who had not been able to receive exposure elsewhere.

President Orders Change in Arts-Festival Booklet

ST. MARY'S CITY, MD.—The president of St. Mary's College of Maryland ordered that the cover of an arts-festival program be redesigned because the original symbolized the controversy over censorship and federal arts financing. College officials said the design was not appropriate to the event.

The design featured a photograph of Sen. Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, and a quotation from Ronald Reagan: "Where there's liberty, art succeeds. In societies that are not free, art dies." The cover was designed by John Laughton, an associate professor of music at the college and the director of the arts festival.

Faculty members and community residents complained when they saw the design on a calendar of events announcing the annual Chesapeake SummerArts festival.

Edward T. Lewis, the college's president, ordered that the design be replaced and that the 5,000 festival programs, which already had been printed, be shredded. The new design features the college's logo and the phrase "Keeping the Arts Alive."

A college spokeswoman said the action was not censorship. The original design suggested that the festival would include discussion that it does not offer, she said.

Correction

A story on corporate gifts to higher education (*The Chronicle*, August 8) reported incorrectly that corporate contributions to education in 1989 had been estimated at more than $2.6-billion. The correct estimate, $2.75-billion, was reported elsewhere in the text and in the chart accompanying the story.

PORTRAIT

From Mideast Hostage to Campus Ministry: No Escape From Hatred

By PETER MONAGHAN

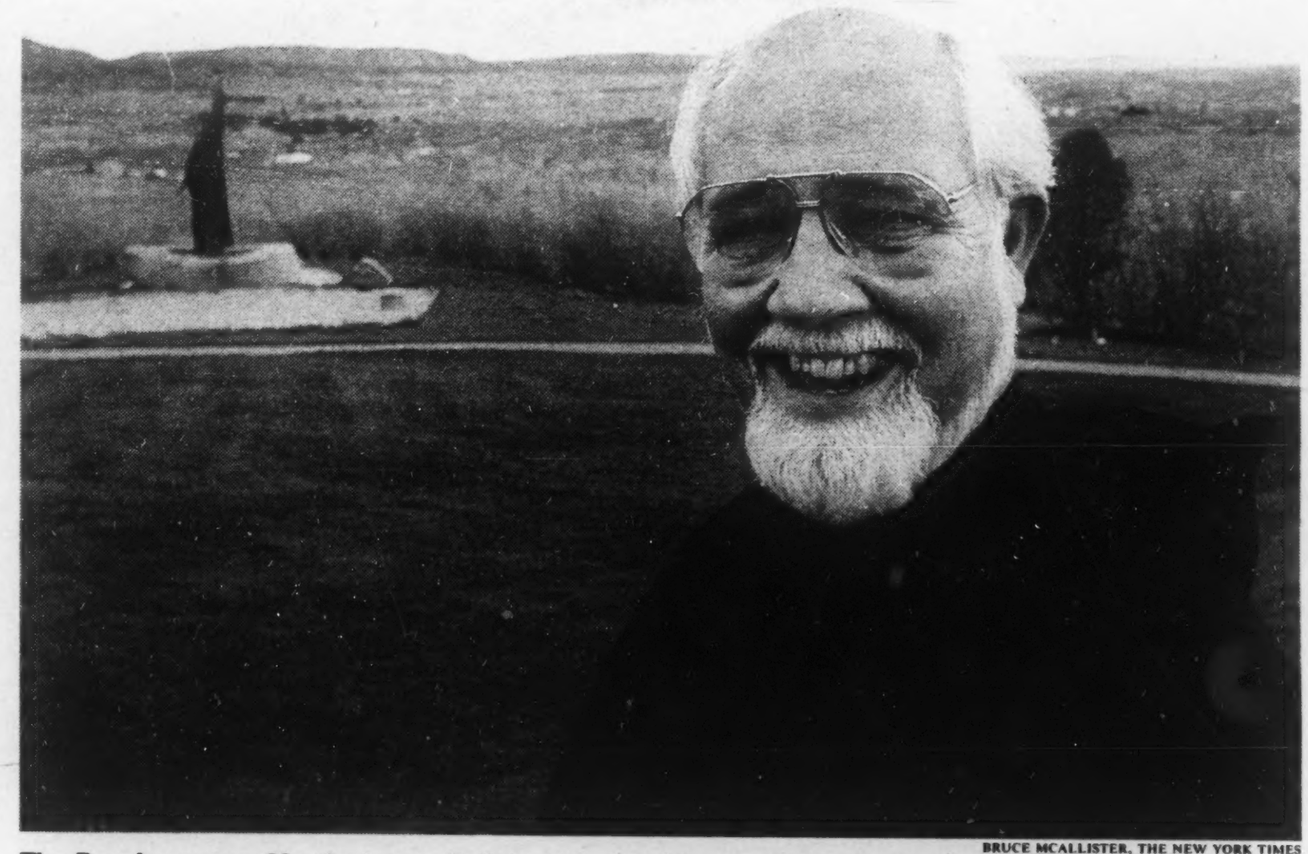
LOS ANGELES

Four years ago, Shiite terrorists freed the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco in Lebanon, where he had been kidnaped and held hostage for 19 months. Today, as a Roman Catholic campus minister at the University of Southern California here, Father Jenco is thousands of miles from the roadside on the Syrian border where he was dumped—"taped up like a mummy," he recalls—and abandoned by the Islamic Jihad.

But he says he has not escaped a world where divisions among races, creeds, and cultures can explode at any time into violence and hatred. The University of Southern California and the neighborhood that surrounds it, he says, also face such conflicts, bred of bigotry.

On January 8, 1985, only six months into his job as director of Catholic Relief Services in Beirut, Father Jenco was seized in the Moslem sector of the city by the Islamic Jihad, a fundamentalist group that demanded the release of 17 terrorists imprisoned in Kuwait for bombing attacks.

Father Jenco was released on July 26, 1986, in what his captors said was a "final good-will gesture" prompted by their prisoner's heart problems.



BRUCE MCALLISTER, THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco: Religion teaches him "to utterly forgive, unconditionally. That doesn't mean you forget—that's amnesia. The Lord God says, 'Be slow with your anger.'"

Ministry in Oregon

After returning to the United States, he recuperated for a brief time before beginning a cross-country lecture tour for the Catholic Relief Services. He spoke about poverty, the lack of health care, violence, and other issues that plague the third world. He then took up a ministry in Portland, Ore.

In 1988 he was sent to U.S.C. by his order, the Servants of Mary, known as the Servites.

The Servites are responsible for the parish around U.S.C. and for the Church of Our Savior, where Father Jenco conducts Mass. Says the Rev. Ignatius Kissel, the prior provincial of the Servite order in Los Angeles: "He was chosen because of his interest in third-world issues and because he has put his concerns for the poor and disadvantaged on the line a number of times in various ministries."

"We thought," Father Kissel adds, "that he could share his international experience with students and possibly interest them to give of themselves to concerns of peace and justice around the world."

Father Jenco says his appointment surprised friends who were familiar with his varied career. In his 31 years as a priest, he has worked as a missionary in Australia, India, Mexico, Thailand, and Yemen. He also spent three years directing the training of seminary students at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, Cal.

He has found a more diverse population here than his friends predicted. Generally, the students at U.S.C. are financially secure, Father Jenco says, but he has met many who are working their way through college.

While the majority of students are white, the neighborhood that surrounds the campus is racially mixed, poor, and troubled by violence that explodes from rivalries among youth gangs.

It is that violence that prompts Father Jenco to liken conditions here to those he experienced in Lebanon: Just recently, he says, a Hispanic youth from the U.S.C. neighborhood was killed in a gang fight. Some students at the university, he says, are so insensitive to the origins of such conflict that they actually cheered the youth's death as his just deserts.

"He was chosen because he has put his concerns for the poor and disadvantaged on the line a number of times in various ministries."

"That angered me," says Father Jenco. "We should not have cheered it. We should have knelt and wept."

At the Church of Our Savior, and at gatherings of students and other neighborhood youths at its meeting house, parishioners whose daily lives vary widely hear Father Jenco challenge the religious and ethnic biases that create divisions among people.

Since his release, Father Jenco has often talked about his ordeal to classes of U.S.C. students studying the Middle East. But he says he is rarely pressed for details by the students who come to gatherings at the meeting house at the edge of the campus, where Father Jenco lives and works, and who have taken the opportunity to get to know him.

"I've never shared my experience in Lebanon with them," he says. "I think the kids are proud of me, and I have a sneaking suspicion they do want to know about it, but they feel it might be an invasion of my privacy."

The lessons he learned in captivity are, instead, folded into his parish ministry and into his homilies. Sometimes, he says, he includes "certain things that touched me as a hostage."

One lesson he preaches concerns forgiveness, and it angers some of his parishioners, he says. He has found that many Americans consider it his duty to want retaliation against his captors. He says his religion teaches him "to utterly forgive, unconditionally."

"That doesn't mean you forget—that's amnesia. Anger's a marvelous thing, but the Lord God says, 'Be slow with your anger.'"

Father Jenco says one aspect of his freedom, and of the release of other hostages, does annoy him. He deplores the press attention to which the freed hostages have been subjected on returning to the United States.

"What insensitivity," he says. "Let the man look out the window. Don't put a microphone into his face." He asks that hostages be allowed the simple pleasure he most craved: to come home quietly to his brothers, sisters, and other relatives in Joliet, Ill. He recalls being untied after he was found by the road where his captors had dumped him. "I didn't move. I just wanted to look at the earth and the sky. To smell it. Those are the healing moments."

Counseling and Support

Now part of Father Jenco's assignment from his order is to counsel and support the families of hostages still held in Lebanon—by visiting in times of crisis, for example. He returned from Lebanon with news of three other Americans being held by the Islamic Jihad: Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press; David P. Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital in Lebanon; and Thomas M. Sutherland, the university's acting dean of agriculture. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sutherland are still hostages; Mr. Jacobsen lives in Huntington Beach, Cal.

After three decades as a missionary, Father Jenco tells many compelling stories of working with alcoholic aborigines in Australia and with lepers in India. Of his life here, he says: "It's kind of a normal existence." He provides food to the homeless and keeps the church and the meeting house running smoothly.

In sermons, classes, and gatherings, he also tells students that an education should be a springboard to good works. "Our earth is a holy earth and we're all responsible for it," he says. "If you're only in it for a paycheck, I think your education has misled you." ■